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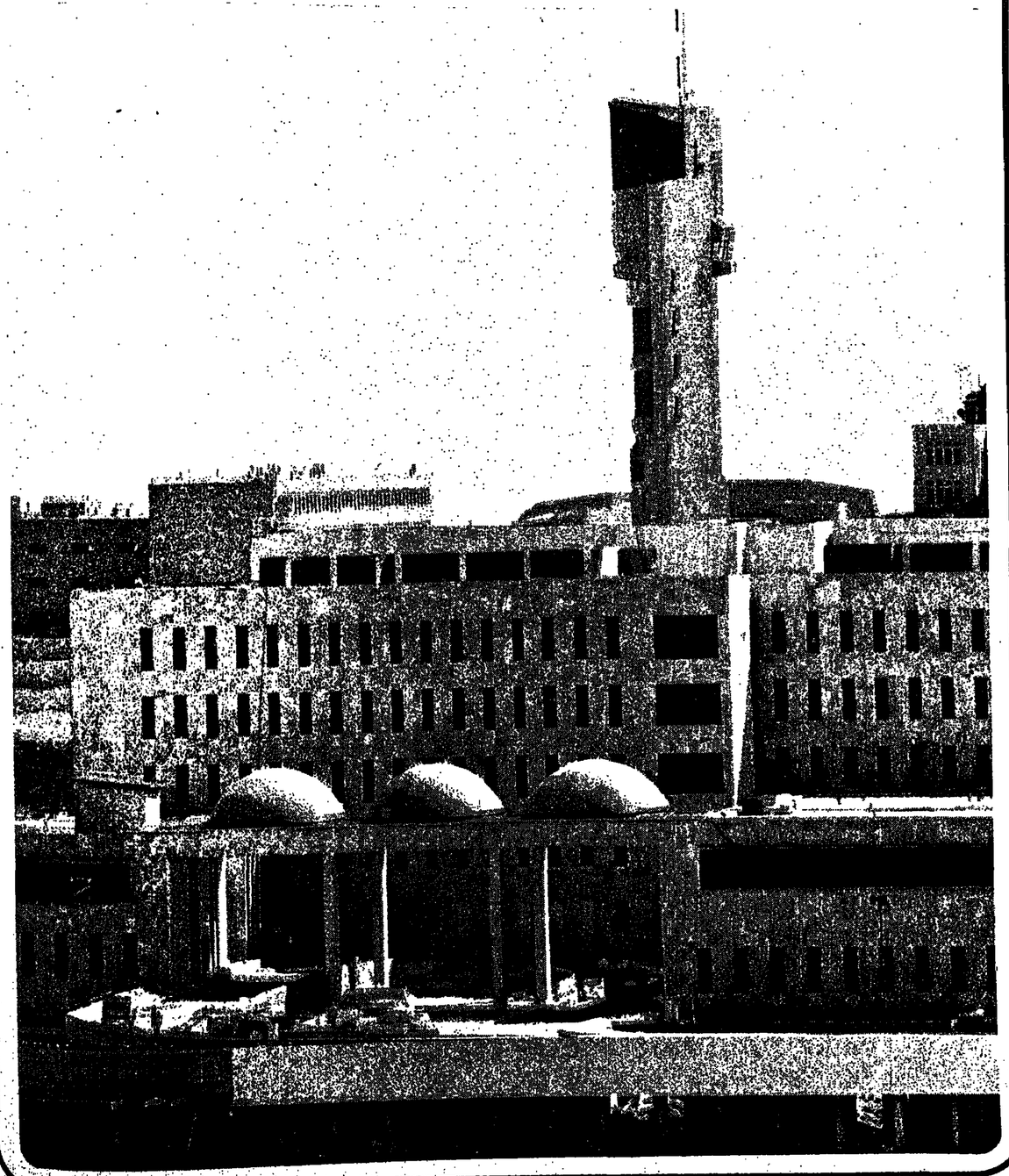
J.P. 17/10/75

THE JERUSALEM POST Supplement

Tuesday, October 21, 1975

The Hadassah Mount Scopus story



This Supplement is presented by Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America as told in the pages of the Palestine Post and the Jerusalem Post

PELTOURS

THE PELTOURS ORGANIZATION

salutes Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, and the Hadassah Medical Organization, on the occasion of their historic return to Mount Scopus.

We extend warmest greetings and a hearty welcome to all participants in the

Hadassah Mount Scopus Dedication Conference

marking the re-building of the Hadassah University Hospital on Mount Scopus.

October, 1975

Peltours Ltd., Israel

Compass Travel, New York

TO THE HADASSAH MEDICAL ORGANIZATION AND THE LOCAL HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT

OUR SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS AND RESPECT FOR THE COURAGEOUS IDEA OF REBUILDING THE MOUNT SCOPUS HOSPITAL.

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MESSAGES

From the President of I[illegible]

I [illegible] not tell you what a vital contribution you are making to the health of Israel's people and particularly Jerusalem's, by reopening the Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus. What I would like to stress about this celebration of yours and ours is the significance which goes even beyond the medical and scientific — something of historic meaning and, for many of us, something very personal. We are reminded of our own youth, together with Hadassah's earlier days. The original Hospital was not only the outstanding achievement of the then much smaller Hadassah movement; it was part of the lives of many of us who, like me, were students at the Hebrew University in those years. Memories of Hadassah's able and devoted doctors and nurses mingle with memories of my own years on the mountain as student and then teaching assistant at the Hebrew University from 1933 to 1947.

I not only respected the medical achievements of the Hadassah Hospital and the relationship in it between staff and patients, I learned much from working with Dr. Doljanski in Experimental Medicine and I had a sort of "pre-view" of the University quality the Hadassah Hospital was later to assume. And — not least I would say — my two older children were born in the Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus.

The loss of the Hospital for almost twenty years was a personal loss for me, for all my generation. Something precious, something that had served Jews and Arabs and many other patients from many lands, had been savagely cut down. This was a disrespect for life-giving values that was painful to bear. And now, thanks to Hadassah's indomitable American women, our days are to be "restored as of old," as the Biblical phrase puts it — with genuine applicability to this situation.

I look forward in happy anticipation to the functioning of the reopened Hospital. The thread of life and healing is being re-knit. The Hospital will, we pray, once more heal men, women and children in the spirit of Henrietta Szold and Dr. Magnes and all those who planned and worked in it and hoped to see it as part and factor in a more tranquil Middle East.

EPHRAIM KATZIR

From the Prime Minister of Israel

TO THE PEOPLE of Israel the Hadassah Hospital on Mt. Scopus has long been a symbol as much as a place of healing. For 19 years, between 1948 and 1967, we in Jerusalem would look across the hills to the enclave of Mt. Scopus and recall the majesty and also the tragedy that had befallen this great hospital. Its name will forever be linked with the agonizing battles for the freedom of Jerusalem and for the ultimate reunification of Jerusalem.

Now, thanks largely to the magnificent dedication of the Hadassah women, this great medical institution is once more opening its doors after long years of desolation. As Jews, all of us can be justly proud that it is opening its doors to everyone, Jews and Arab alike. This is in the traditional spirit of our heritage as Jews, a heritage which teaches that life itself is an absolute value and that healing is a supreme mitzva.

With the return of Hadassah to Scopus, that historic mount is restored to its original purpose as a beacon of human service.

To all the Hadassah women who have come to Israel to mark the festive reopening of the hospital and to all those who have helped make this day possible, I extend my warmest greetings and congratulations. Your achievement is a tangible expression of your great human dedication and of the wonderful family partnership which binds us together for all time.

YITZHAK RABIN

From the National President of Hadassah

IN ITS DUAL ROLE as Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America and as Hadassah Medical Relief Association, Hadassah occupies a unique niche in the Jewish world: It is as American in its concepts as it is deeply based in the ethics of Judaism. America's founding fathers utilized the Jewish concepts of morality and justice when they framed the Constitution, so Hadassah too utilizes these ideals handed down from our forefathers to implement a program which is universal in its application. In every phase of its Israel program which deals with healing, teaching and research, Hadassah serves people without regard to religious belief, national or ethnic origin. In its program on the American scene, Hadassah is as much an integral part of the small town as of the big city in each of the fifty states and in Puerto Rico. It is probably the only Jewish organization which has such a large percentage of Life Members and whose members range in age from babes-in-arms to the most senior of senior citizens.

It is interesting to note that, in 1939, when the Mt. Scopus hospital was opened, speakers talked proudly of the influence of 82,000 dedicated members of Hadassah, and to the astonishing figure of $1m. they had raised. Today the organization has 340,000 members, as dedicated as ever! And Hadassah raised over $23m. in 1975!

Hadassah is as deeply concerned with what happens in respect to human values, liberty and freedom in the world as it is concerned about these same social rights and liberties in the United States. The devotion of this group of American women to Israel and to the United States makes it an organization whose impact is felt on every level of American life and whose contribution and commitment to Israel is perhaps best exemplified by the act of faith which has led to the rebuilding and rededication of the Hadassah University Hospital on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem.

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October 17, 1934

THE PALESTINE POST
INCORPORATING The Palestine Bulletin

Corner-stone ceremony

Henrietta Szold speaking at the ceremony. (Seated, l. to r.) Nahum Sokolow, J. Hathorn Hall and Dr. Yassky.

ON A BARREN hillside of Mount Scopus yesterday afternoon, on a site slightly above the British War Cemetery, the corner-stone of the new Rothschild-Hadassah-University Hospital was laid by Miss Henrietta Szold.

The first speaker was Miss Henrietta Szold, chairwoman of the ceremony, and she was followed by His Excellency Mr. J. Hathorn Hall, the Officer Administering the Government, who mentioned an impending Government capital grant for the construction of the Hospital; Dr. Yassky, Director of the Hadassah Medical Organization, Dr. J.L. Magnes, Chancellor of the University; Mr. Nahum Sokolow, President of the World Zionist Organization; and Mr. Menahem Ussishkin, President of the Jewish National Fund.

Healing of the Body and Soul — Miss Szold

MISS HENRIETTA SZOLD, founder and leader of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization, said they were gathered to celebrate the first act in the consummation of a long-cherished idea. "For twenty-five years thousands of Jewish women in distant America have been pursuing a self-imposed task with single-minded devotion. The aim they set themselves was healing — healing of the body and the soul of their own people.

Miss Szold noted that sharp words had been hurled at Hadassah for its consistent refusal to divert some of its funds to the erection of structures better adapted to the requirements of modern medical science than the makeshift buildings it occupied. "For better or for worse," she said, "Hadassah denied itself the comfort and the pride of stone and mortar so long as the needs of a pioneering public and a long-neglected settled community called for such action as demanded the expenditure of large means. In its own way Hadassah advanced from undertaking to undertaking heedless of the call for facilities, and on this thorny path it dragged and pushed along with it the band of physicians and nurses and administrators attached to it up and down the land.

Alice Seligsberg, President, 1921-23 (Below) Tamar de Sola Pool, 1943-47.

"However, when the moment of consummation was reached, there was no longer a possibility of blinking away the stark fact that modern science must be clothed in modern vestments, and that the scientist of today and tomorrow remains short-handed, unless the technical equipment that keeps pace with his resourcefulness is put at his disposal. So the plans for a monumental home for medical science and art, medical teaching and practice, were matured. Today the hope springs up in our hearts, that we assembled here may see arise upon the cornerstone to be laid presently, one more structure to make Jerusalem what it was of old, in the days of the Psalmist, "builded as a city that is compact together."

Mr. Ussishkin's Address

"ONE THOUSAND, eight hundred and sixty-five years ago, the Roman legions under Titus stood on this spot and destroyed the Temple and City of Jerusalem and exiled the Jewish people," said Mr. M.M. Ussishkin, in a dramatic address. "Nearly two thousand years later the Jews are once more on the same site, but there are no traces of Roman legions. Here are gathered world Jewry returned from exile to rebuild their land."

IN A WITTY extempore address, Mr. Nahum Sokolow conveyed the greetings of the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency, and his remarks were punctuated with laughter and applause. He had special joy in welcoming what had already been achieved and hoping for the success of what was to be done, he said. It was a privilege for him to be present at the historic occasion, as he had been one of those who had welcomed Hadassah on the world Jewish scene. He recalled having presented the American Zionist Medical Unit to the authorities and Jewish public in London when the Unit was on its way to Palestine sixteen years ago; and he referred to the great impression they made as the bearers of the banner of Jewish science and mercy to the Promised Land.

Dr. Yassky's Programme

DR. CHAIM YASSKY, Director of H.M.O., said: "In remote corners of Palestine, pioneer physicians are working hand in hand with the Halutzim in their efforts to develop the country. As these physicians are cut off from centres of medical science, it is the duty of Hadassah, which serves as the medical institution of Jewish colonization in Palestine, to provide facilities for post-graduate medical study within the country. The projected Rothschild-Hadassah-University Hospital will have on its staff eminent specialists, who will conduct post-graduate courses in modern methods of diagnosis and therapy. These courses will be intended chiefly for rural physicians and newly-arrived doctors. Special emphasis will be placed on epidemic disease.

Dr. Magnes' Address

"THIS IS THE DAY the Lord has made; let us rejoice and be merry thereon," Dr. J.L. Magnes, Chancellor of the University began.

He outlined the plans for the development of a post-graduate school of medicine, initiated in 1927, and expressed the hope that some day an undergraduate school be added. "There is a germ growing within the University that a school of medicine will sooner or later be created."

America listens in

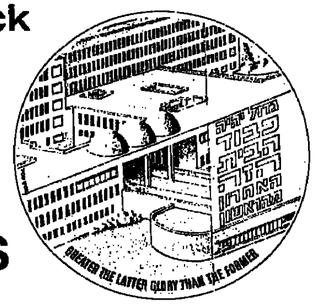
"THIS IS JERUSALEM calling from the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus. The corner-stone of the Rothschild-Hadassah-University-Hospital has just been laid." These words introduced the speakers over the wireless telephone link through Cairo, London and New York to the Hadassah Women's Convention at Washington, D.C.

The five speakers over the microphone were Miss Henrietta Szold, Mr. Nahum Sokolow, Mr. M.M. Ussishkin, Dr. J.L. Magnes and Dr. H. Yassky, and they were broadcasting from the Chancellor's office at the University, which had been fitted up as a studio, complete with sound-proof hangings and thick carpets. Each speaker was announced to the unseen audience over the N.B.C. circuit in America by MR. J.L. Meitzer.

The facts of the ceremony and a description of the undertaking were inscribed on a parchment scroll read out by Miss Szold. The scroll was placed inside the corner-stone, which was cemented, and it was then "well and truly laid" by the veteran founder of the greatest movement in the history of organised Jewish womenhood.

THE HADASSAH STATE MEDAL

especially struck on the occasion of the reopening of the HADASSAH UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL ON MOUNT SCOPUS



Welcome to the Hadassah delegates from U.S.A. who came to Jerusalem for this historic event

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Best wishes on the opening of HADASSAH HOSPITAL on Mount Scopus.

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Sincere good wishes to the

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on the dedication of the HADASSAH UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL on Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem

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Congratulations to

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Hadassah Medical Organization

on the occasion of their return to Mount Scopus.

A group of the workers, including Arabs and Jews, who built the Medical Centre.

THE STORY BEHIND THE HEADLINES

HADASSAH'S medical work in Israel had begun in 1912, when two nurses were sent to the country. In 1918, the American Zionist Medical Unit, accompanied by Alice Seligsberg, Hadassah President from 1921-1923, came to the country and initiated medical programmes. The decision to build the Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus had not been lightly taken: seven years of argument preceded that impressive ceremony in October 1934.

Irma Lindheim, President of Hadassah, 1926-1928, wrote in her book, *Parallel Quest*, about her first impressions of Scopus: "I stood on top of Mount Scopus alone at sunset, facing towards the Dead Sea. I studied the reaches of land, between the spot where I stood and the mountains of Moab; barren, empty, they seemed to be just waiting. Waiting to be touched to life? This place evoked dreams of action, calling man to a role of creation. Here there was the provocation to build; to build this stony expanse into a homeland, this waste place into a garden."

But not everybody shared this rather poetic vision. Marlin Levin, in his *Balm in Gilead*, reports how Dr. Ephraim Bluestone, who was director of the Hadassah Medical Organization until 1928, and continued as chief consultant in New York; "fought a mighty battle to put the centre where potential patients could get to it quickly." Bluestone claimed that it was folly to site a vulnerable medical complex where it would be isolated from the rest of the Jewish population and surrounded by hostile Arab quarters and villages. To arguments that Scopus had the most beautiful view in the Jerusalem area, he answered, "It is more important for a patient to see a doctor than to see the landscape. Never place an obstacle between the patient and his doctor, and remember that distance is an obstacle."

Dr. Bluestone was supported by many Hadassah physicians. He was opposed by Dr. J.L. Magnes, Chancellor of the University. The National Board of Hadassah sent Dr. Jacob Golub and Dr. Nathan Ratnoff to examine all possibilities, agreeing to accept their decision as final. They decided in favour of Scopus as the site, largely because they visualised a time when a medical school would be established in cooperation with the University, and they thought that this would have to be near the University. (The Medical School was in fact ultimately built, not near the University's campus at Givat Ram, but on the campus of the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre in Ein Karem. Thus the school followed the hospital, not the hospital the University.)

In April, 1936, less than two years after that dedication ceremony in October, 1934, the Arab riots broke out. This created great problems for the Hadassah Medical Organization, both because of the enormous demand made on all its medical services, and because of the difficulties of engaging in building operations on Scopus.

During the riots, Zip Szold, who had been Hadassah president from 1928 to 1930, led a delegation to Washington to ask the American government to intervene. Later she commented, "I don't believe that we were particularly effective, but this is probably the first time that Hadassah took part in a political act." It was certainly not the last.

Dr. Haim Yassky, the Director-General, noted in a special report, "Praise is due to the corps of workers who began digging the foundations under armed guard, and continued their work without a day's interruption in spite of constant danger and unrest. The question of security in connection with the opening of the Medical Centre has occupied the attention of the Administration. This problem has been satisfactorily solved, with the concrete assistance of the Government."

He was over-optimistic. Later he and 77 other men and women were to be killed in an Arab ambush in Sheikh Jarrah, on the road to Mount Scopus.

Rose Halprin, President of Hadassah, 1932-1934, and again, 1947-1952, told Marlin Levin: "Two mistakes were made. The minute that our hospital went up, there should have been a Jewish community started near Scopus. That was our mistake. The second error was that of the Jewish Agency. They should, as they promised, have built settlements to close the gaps in the road."

These mistakes were rectified between 1967 and 1975. Scopus is now linked through French Hill, Ramat Eshkol and Sanhedria by unbreakable chains of concrete to West Jerusalem.

Three Presidents: Irma Lindheim 1926-28; Zip Szold, 1928-30; Rose Halprin, 1932-34 and 1947-52.

FROM CEREMONY TO CONSTRUCTION

BEFORE THE FIRST slab of concrete was laid as a foundation for the Hadassah Hospital, great thought was devoted to planning its construction. The architect engaged by Hadassah was Eric Mendelsohn, one of the most famous in the world, particularly for his hospital buildings.

Advice was sought by the Building Committee from all kinds of experts. Thus Dr. Yassky noted in his Report of 1939:

"The first problem that faced the Building Committee, and one that gave it serious concern, was the placement of the buildings of the Scopus plateau. With the valuable assistance of Dr. Ashbel, the Hebrew University meteorologist, thorough tests were made of the velocity of the winds, the influence of the sun's rays etc., as a result of which it was decided to place the buildings in a north-north-westerly direction.

"The stone for the Medical Centre was quarried in the Judean Hills, and the widest possible use was made of local products for both building and equipment."

When the Hospital was completed, it was recognized by architects and laymen alike as one of the most impressive buildings in the country, commentators noting its clean, austere lines, its combination of simplicity, function and beauty. When the Hospital was recovered in 1967, its reputation as a monumental building induced the National Board of Hadassah to decide that its outer shell and appearance should be retained, although this posed great difficulties.

Eric Mendelsohn outlined his philosophy in a special article in a 16-page Health and Hygiene Supplement, published by "The Palestine Post" in honour of the opening of the Hospital.

Building on Mt. Scopus

Eric Mendelsohn

THE PALESTINE POST

May 9, 1939

THE GEOGRAPHY, of a country, that is to say its geological and climatic peculiarities determine not only its character and that of its inhabitants; they are also important factors in shaping its architecture. This is particularly true of countries with strongly developed climatic characteristics.

In Jerusalem, with its height of almost 3,000 feet above sea level, "desert characteristics" are particularly noticeable on Mount Scopus. The weather tends to be very hot in summer and cold in winter. Buildings erected on Mount Scopus must, therefore, be planned with a view to tempering these extreme influences; that is to say with a view to avoid in winter the direct impact of the cold north-easterly winds and the torrential rains, but to catch the warmth of the sun; with a view to exclude in summer the hot sunny days — but to catch the cooling west winds.

Looking at the layout, it would be well to think of Escorial and Assisi than of Perugia and the Acropolis of Athens. By doing so, you will not confuse the uniformity of the plan with monotony, not confuse the great contours of the whole with rigidity.

In consequence, you will realize that the inter-relation of the building masses should be more important than decorative touches, and more important than ornaments.

By doing so you will give up the idea of criticizing plan and building from the point of view of the traditional text-books of style. For although plan and building follow the fundamental principles, i.e., the principles of Mediterranean tradition, the concrete realization of these principles must be in harmony with the spirit of our own epoch.

The creative form only is premanent; all stylish imitation is dead from the outset.

For this reason the layout and architecture of the new buildings on Mount Scopus are bound to disappoint the layman who expects either England's domestic and baronial splendour or America's ambitious and imposing verticals. But no one will be disappointed who regards it in the light of the monumental austerity and serenity of the greatest spiritual creations of this part of the world — the Bible, the New Testament and the Koran.

The Medical Centre must be judged in the light of what has been said. The construction of the Medical Centre represents a great achievement on the part of Palestine's building industry. The level of workmanship displayed in the execution of the plans is high by European standards — a fact of which all those responsible, and Palestine as a whole, have reason to be proud.

COMPLETION UNDER FIRE

THE WORK on the Hospital was finished while Hitler marched from triumph to triumph in Europe, and the Arab riots were at their height; newspaper reports about the progress of building operations were few, as the headlines were dominated by a record of disasters rather than construction. In March, 1939, Hitler seized Czechoslovakia, and Chamberlain's naive dream of peace for 20 years through appeasement disappeared. Nevertheless, the British Mandatory Government turned back refugee ships from the coasts of Palestine.

Despite all these problems, the Mount Scopus Hospital was declared open on May 9, 1939. It had cost $1m., which seems comparatively little compared to hospital costs these days.

One by-product of Hitlerism was good for the Jewish homeland: large numbers of Jewish doctors, including some famous throughout the world, had to flee from Germany. Many came to Jerusalem, and were taken on the Hadassah staff.

This space has been made available through the kind courtesy of RECHTER ZARHI Architects, PERRY Engineer.

From a Veteran Partner

The close partnership between Hadassah and Jewish National Fund dates back to 1926. It was then that the late Henrietta Szold foresaw that in cooperating with J.N.F., Hadassah would be identifying itself with building the very foundation for the future of Israel — the land.

In those 50 years of productive cooperation the landscape of Israel has been dotted with villages and settlements, woodlands and forests brought into being by the J.N.F. with the help of Hadassah.

On this great day, a hearty Mazal Tov to Hadassah from its veteran partner.

Jewish National Fund

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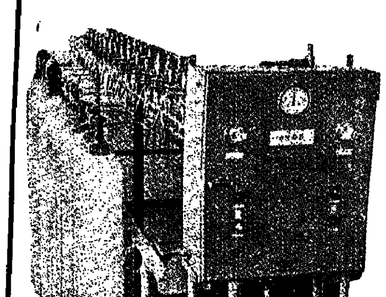
extends best wishes to the administrative and medical staff of Hadassah University Hospital, Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem

"May you succeed in your endeavours"



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on the opening of the new building on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem

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on the historic occasion of the re-opening of the Hadassah University Hospital on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem.

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We take pleasure in congratulating

the Hadassah Medical Organization

on the occasion of their return to Mount Scopus

for the Dedication of the

Hadassah University Hospital.

We extend our sincerest and best wishes on the occasion of the re-opening of

Hadassah Hospital
Mount Scopus, Jerusalem

BAR-ON PRINTING HOUSE
Givat Shaul B' Jerusalem

Best wishes

to

HADASSAH

on the memorable occasion

PALPHOT LTD.

Israel's Post Card and Greetings Card Publishers

Medical Centre opens

THE PALESTINE POST

May 9, 1939

ALTHOUGH no public celebration was arranged in view of the present security situation, the ceremony of dedicating the £200,000 Hadassah Medical Centre on Mount Scopus yesterday was rendered deeply impressive by the contrast between its own

Rose Jacobs, president 1930-32, 34-37

modest character and the size and significance of the achievement which it represents.

It was a stirring moment when Miss Henrietta Szold, 77-year-old founder of the Hadassah Women's Organization (27 years ago) and one of the initiators of the Medical Centre, opened the proceedings and recalled the early days of Hadassah in 1912.

The idea of medical service similar to that offered in America being brought to Palestine, said Miss Szold, had inspired the women who had joined forces and worked long and hard in order to bring this project to fruition. All that had been done and all we could do was not yet enough and there could be no resting on present achievements; the work of building must go on without interruption.

Rose Jacobs, past president of Hadassah, spoke in the name of 82,000 women whose efforts have made this monumental achievement possible.

"Hadassah's faith in the future," she said, "is indicated by the size of the venture, the placement of the buildings and the initiation of the project after the present disturbances had already started."

Dr. Magnes, President of the University, speaking in the name of the University and the American Jewish Physicians Committee, said:

"A dream of many years has come true today. We now have a gloriously fashioned instrument in our hands — not an instrument of war, but one dedicated to the healing of the sick, the investigation of the causes and the cure and prevention of disease, and the handing down of the torch of knowledge and the passion for learning and research to future generations."

Dr. Ch. Yassky, Director of the Hadassah Medical Organization, spoke in the name of the Building Committee, of which he was the Chairman. He handed to Miss Szold a silver key of the Hospital, decorated with the symbol of Hadassah and the motto which has motivated its work — The Healing of my People. Inscribed on the key are the words "From Hadassah in Palestine to Hadassah in America with deep appreciation."

THE WAR YEARS

Elta Rosensohn, president 1952-55.

Judith Epstein, president 1937-39.

LESS THAN FOUR months after the Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus received its first patients — by a happy chance, the Hospital's first cases were the delivery of two babies — World War II broke out. At the same time, the British published the Macdonald White Paper, outlining their policy of suspending Jewish immigration to Palestine, and of acquisition of land by Jews. David Ben-Gurion made his famous announcement about the Jewish dilemma: "We shall fight the War as if there were no White Paper, and the White Paper as if there were no war."

This policy had a profound effect on the history of the Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus. The hospital became a magnet for medical men serving in the Allied Forces in the Middle East, who regularly attended seminars and other professional gatherings in Jerusalem. The number of patients rose rapidly, until it reached 500. Among them were many leading Arabs, including Emir Abdullah, King of Transjordan, grandfather of King Hussein.

World War II ended — and the struggle began against the policy of Ernest Bevin and the attacks of the Arab guerrilla bands. So the Board decided that the hospital should carry on, despite the dangers.

In the meanwhile, Hadassah

(Continued on page 10)

Bullet-riddled ambulances and buses mark the place of the massacre on the Nablus Road.

Hospital convoy blasted

THE PALESTINE POST

April 14, 1948

A HADASSAH HOSPITAL convoy, consisting of 10 vehicles taking physicians, nurses, patients, Hebrew University staff and supplies to Mount Scopus, came under a fierce seven-hour Arab attack as it passed through the Sheikh Jarrah Quarter of Jerusalem shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Jewish casualties were 78 killed and 20 wounded. All the dead, including Dr. Haim Yassky, Director of the Hadassah Medical Organization, were in the convoy, some of whose vehicles were clearly marked with the insignia of the Magen David Adom, or Red Shield Society.

The convoy left the Beit Israel Quarter after being told by Police that the road was clear.

As the lead vehicle approached a point on Mount Scopus near Karm el Mufti (the Mufti's House), normally occupied by Mrs. George Antonius, but now serving as a military post, a mine was electrically detonated near a crater, caused by another mine that exploded under a Hospital vehicle several weeks ago.

The lead vehicle negotiated the crater, but the two behind it were immobilized. Six other cars were able to return to the city safely. The driver of one, though shot in the face, brought his passengers to safety.

As the mine exploded, Arabs, firmly entrenched in the vicinity of Karm el Mufti, pumped heavy automatic fire and mortars into the stranded vehicles — two Hamkasher buses, an ambulance, and an escort vehicle — puncturing their tyres. Though greatly outnumbered, the escort party prevented the attackers from closing in on the besieged medical and University passengers.

Between 11 a.m. and noon an Army unit arrived and the commanding officer tried to arrange for a cease-fire. Jewish firing stopped, but lookout posts in Beit Israel Quarter observed large numbers of Arabs converging on the scene from the direction of the Old City. The truce failing, the Army detachment left the scene by 2 o'clock.

Meanwhile, the explosion and firing attracted a party of Hagana reinforcements who tried to engage the attackers, among whom were large numbers of Iraqis.

By 3 o'clock the Army returned with heavier weapons, and fired several shots, one of which fell near the Jewish defenders, who until then managed to keep the Arab mob, reportedly commanded by the head of gangs in the Jerusalem area, from coming near the trapped convoy.

Then, throwing Molotov Cocktails and grenades, the Arabs approached close enough to set one of the buses on fire.

Forced out of the vehicle by the flames and smoke, the passengers were shot as they stumbled out. Dr. Yassky was hit. Knowing that he was mortally wounded, he said "Shalom" to his wife and several staff members and died five minutes later. Mrs. Yassky, who had been on her way to her flat at the Hospital, was unhurt.

It was 5 o'clock when the troops laid down smoke screens. By this time one of the buses was completely burned out and the other on fire. An hour later, the first of the casualties were removed by the Army from the scene. Only seven escaped unhurt, out of a party of more than 100. They made their way to the Hospital.

A Government notice last night stated that a military detachment arrived on the scene at 12.30 and reinforcements, some two hours later. On the arrival of the reinforcements, mortar bombs were fired at the Arabs, who were seen to retire in the direction of Herod's Gate.

Military casualties were: one soldier killed and two seriously injured.

A police officer was seriously injured.

The scandal of Sheikh Jarrah

April 15, 1948

THE ROAD to Mount Scopus, which leads only to the Hadassah Hospital and Hebrew University, had often been chosen by Arabs for attacks on Jewish transport, said a Jewish Agency spokesman in Jerusalem yesterday, referring to what he called the "Scandal of Sheikh Jarrah" — the assault on a number of clearly marked hospital vehicles.

These were the "most cowardly kind of attacks," he said, for the vehicles using that road were not heavily defended, since they carried medical and scientific staff and professors — "probably the most innocent convoys that are running anywhere in Palestine at present."

What had happened on Tuesday was the worst incident of its kind. There had been attacks all along, but the Army had taken responsibility for the protection of convoys and had hitherto carried out the task. This had been settled at a high level long ago.

Sir Leon Simon, Chairman of the Executive Council of the University, had obtained from the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Creech Jones, a written assurance that medical and civilian traffic to Mount Scopus would be protected, the spokesman revealed. Dr. J.L. Magnes, President of the University and Chairman of the Hadassah Council, had received similar assurances at the very highest level in Palestine.

Tuesday's attack took place 100 yards away from one of three Army posts, the spokesman said, "under the eyes of the Army."

This space was sponsored by

A. WARSHAVSKY — J. ACHBERT,

Structural Engineers and Supervisors

who greet Hadassah on the dedication of Mt. Scopus Hadassah Medical Centre.

(Continued from page 9)
was engaging in intense political activity to help the Jewish State-on-the-way in the struggle that was being waged in London and Washington. Judith Epstein, National President from 1937 to 1939, and again from 1943 to 1947, announced, "From the very beginning of Hadassah — whether it was the establishment of a playground or the introduction of new hospital methods — we have always had before us, the compulsion of a great idea — the Jewish State."

Before the state came into being, a convoy on its way to Mt. Scopus was ambushed by Arabs.

SURVIVOR'S STORY

ONE OF THE few survivors of the ill-fated ambush of April 12, 1948, was Benjamin Adin, a Hadassah driver who regularly ran the gauntlet of the Arab attacks on the road to Scopus.

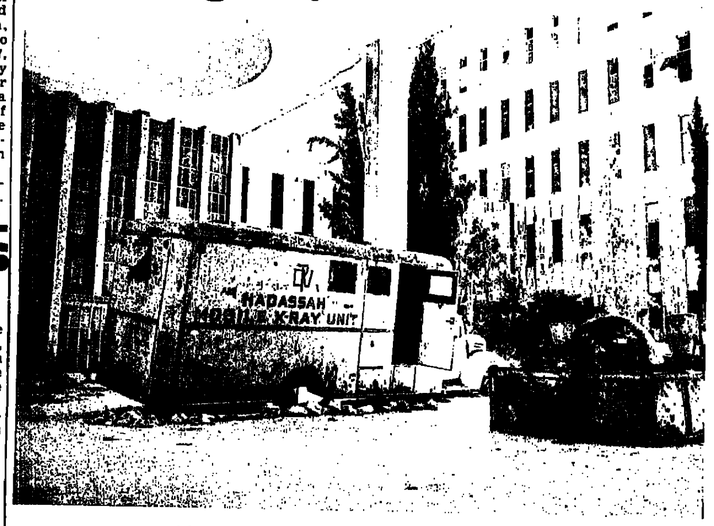
In his autobiography, "Adventure at the Wheel," Adin gives his account of what happened:

It was 9.30 a.m., April 13, 1948. The campaign began. Already at the beginning of the journey, after travelling only a few minutes, the armoured car, which led the convoy, hit a landmine and blocked the road. Following it was the armoured ambulance carrying the late Dr. Yassky and his wife (who survived him), and other Hadassah employees. The driver of the ambulance, Zecharia, tried to pass the first armoured car in order to break through and reach Mount Scopus but he became stuck in the pit which was formed by the explosion of the mine. The rear wheels of the ambulance were suspended in the air with no possibility of moving.

The fate of those travelling in the buses was very bitter for they were hopelessly stuck. They were burned alive as a result of the firing of the buses by Molotov cocktails thrown by the wild attackers. Like the late Zecharia, there were others who tried to escape from their vehicles but they were murdered as soon as they got out.

But this was not easy to do since the road was barricaded by vehicles which were stuck. Also, the grenades caused great damage in several parts of my truck and almost completely disabled the tires. Thus I stood for about half an hour, together with the rest of the vehicles in the convoy, with no recourse in the face of the Arab attack. I shifted to first gear and with great force and superhuman efforts managed to move forward the truck which stood in front of me blocking my way, and I made myself a path up to the turn in the road facing Nablus. There I wanted to turn around and return to the city. I did all of this without being able to see the way properly before me, for the window of the armoured truck was closed for fear of being hit and only through a small crack did I try, as far as possible, to see the area in front of me. In truth, my knowledge of the area helped me more than anything. I began with manoeuvres to reverse my direction all the while travelling backwards and using hand brakes because the truck's brakes were damaged. Even the steering wheel worked only with difficulty, and thus, with an almost derelict truck, I hit the wall of the Nashashibi house. Step by step I finally managed to turn around and began to go in the direction of the city.

Eight years after



A former mobile X-ray unit served as a canteen on Scopus in 1958.

THE JERUSALEM POST

November 8, 1956

MT. SCOPUS is a living fossil.

Everything bears witness that time has stood still for Mt. Scopus since 1948 when Jerusalem was under siege and the hill was torn bodily from Israel. Since then, only fortnightly convoys, supervised by the UN, have been able to make the trek up to Mt. Scopus to relieve the guards on duty at the Hebrew University and Hadassah Hospital.

The convoys, the only real contact with the outside world, go up on Wednesday mornings, generally once a fortnight. They bring an exchange of guards and supplies. Water is supplied by a U.N. tanker several times a week.

Apart from some visiting UN. staff, the police guards live like ship-wrecked survivors on a desert island. Until the convoy comes, they do not see new faces. The monotony gradually seeps into their bones.

Entering the Jewish National and Hebrew University Library, one finds yellowing and brittle notices, dated 1947, still tacked on the walls. One notice offers Hebrew lessons at reasonable rates; another advertises a room to let, in Radak Street, at a "convenient rent." In Hadassah, notices still direct visitors to the different departments and doctors, reminding us that this building was once the most famous hospital in the Middle East, catering for patients within a circumference of hundreds of miles.

It is not only the notices in the halls which bear the 1947 date. Sacks of cement, brought up to help cover the gaping rusting skeletons of several buildings, have turned to stone under the impact of the winter rains.

Despite the University buildings now going up in Givat Ram, anyone who visits Mt. Scopus today still feels that the buildings will once again come to life and contribute their part to the burgeoning culture of Israel.

Going up to Mt. Scopus in a convoy is an unforgettable experience. The closed cars, the UN Observers, the Arab Legionnaires, standing next to the driver, the grinding slow speed of the vehicles, is a partly frightening, partly humiliating experience — and all so needless.

At Mandelbaum Gate, the returning guards are searched thoroughly by a UN Observer while a Legionnaire looks on. After the search is finished, and the list of guards and visitors checked, everybody returns to the closed cars. When all is ready, the UN Observer and the Legionnaire enter, and the driver closes the windows of the car — apart from a slight peephole for the driver — and the occupants of the car sit in almost total darkness. As the car begins to zigzag past the dragons' teeth near the Gate, Arab soldiers can be seen standing at fixed intervals, guarding the road through the city.

Later we learned that we left so early (5.30 a.m.) because the Legion asked that the convoy proceed through the Arab quarters before the curfew was lifted.

This in itself — the fear of the Legionnaires that they could not control their countrymen — brings to memory the ill-fated convoy of April, 1948, in which so many lost their lives.

But as the car jolts forward, the fear gradually lessens, but the closed car — the feeling of moving in a trap on wheels — persists.

The entire system of visits, of an area separated from the rest of the country, is a most absurd situation. The hill is an integral part of the New City. Sooner or later, some arrangement will have to be reached.

But meanwhile, the convoys go up and the UN Observers continue doing the one thing in which they have reached a high degree of specialization.

But at least the very fact of the convoy, going up fortnight after fortnight, will keep the memory of Mt. Scopus alive and bring closer the day of a settlement.

THE SIX DAY WAR

IN MAY, 1967, President Abdul Gamal Nasser suddenly served notice on the United Nations Emergency Force to quit the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Desert: he closed the straits of Tiran to Israel shipping. The Arabs massed armies on all Israel's frontiers. For three weeks Prime Minister Levi Eshkol and Foreign Minister Abba Eban negotiated with the leaders of the Western world for the maritime nations to keep the straits open. As Eshkol put it, he began with 50 supporters, the number dwindled to 20, to ten, to two — to one. Israel stood alone.

Not altogether alone — world Jewry rallied to her support. In the office in New York, Hadassah set up an operations room to deal with the flood of supplies and money that poured into the organization's headquarters. Doctors, nurses and technicians wanted to rush to Israel to serve as volunteers — so they applied to Hadassah. Volunteers worked round the clock.

The situation in Israel worsened. Nasser cried exultantly that he would drive the Jews into the sea. Syria and Jordan formed a unified command with Egypt. Eshkol sent a last-minute message to King Hussein, urging him to keep out of the war. Hussein disregarded this appeal, and, in doing so, made the decision that was to unify Jerusalem under

Jerusalem control and was to restore the Mount Scopus hospital to Hadassah.

THE HILLS of Arab-held Jerusalem overlooked the hospital, which was thus in easy artillery range. Volunteers surrounded the hospital with sandbags. Architect Dan Ben-Dor offered to move the windows for safekeeping. Marc Chagall cabled to Charlotte Jacobson, President of Hadassah at the time: "I am not worried about the windows, only about the safety of Israel. Let Israel be safe and I will make you better windows."

On Monday, June 5, the war between Israel and Egypt began early in the morning. Everyone still hoped against hope that Hussein would keep out of it. Hadassah was placed on a full emergency footing, with almost every civilian patient evacuated.

Professor Kalman J. Mann, Director-General of Hadassah, cabled to Charlotte Jacobson: "I arrived early in my office that morning. I heard the bells pealing from the pictures of Ein Karem. Everything seemed serene. Then, at 9.15 a.m., the Arab Legion began bombarding Jerusalem. I saw the shells hit the School of Agriculture first, then advance slowly, nearer and nearer, climbing our slope from the animal farm and crawling towards the hospital. This was war."

Despite Dan Ben-Dor's efforts, two of the Chagall windows were hit by shrapnel from a shell that fell in the courtyard. Another shell penetrated the outside wall of the Gynecology Department office. Nobody was hit.

But the casualties in the fight to liberate Jerusalem were very heavy. Hadassah functioned as a combination of a casualty clearing station, field hospital and base hospital. In 72 hours, 1,000 patients were received and treated: over 400 major operations were performed.

YEARS OF DENIAL

DESPITE A PROVISION in the 1949 Armistice Agreement between Israel and Jordan that the Hadassah Mount Scopus Hospital would be kept open and access to it allowed to the Jews, this obligation was never honoured by the Arabs. All diplomatic efforts by Israel to recover the use of Scopus failed.

It became clear that a new hospital had to be built, and Hadassah presidents during the twelve years that followed — Mrs. Samuel J. Rosensohn, Mrs. Herman Shulman and Dr. Miriam Freund — led Hadassah in prodigious efforts to erect a far greater medical centre at Ein Karem than had existed on Scopus. It was a proud moment for Dr. Freund when she ordered the ringing of the Freedom Bell in Ein Karem, a replica of Philadelphia's Liberty Bell, to "proclaim healing throughout the land."

Miriam Freund, president 1956-60.

At this ceremony Premier David Ben-Gurion commented: "I have two wishes — one is that I hope we go back to Scopus, and the other is that I hope Hadassah women learn the Hebrew language."

While he was speaking, Scopus was completely derelict. All its portable equipment had been transferred to West Jerusalem. The building, bereft of life, rapidly decayed. There were shell-holes and bullet marks in the walls. Woodwork rotted; everything but the sturdy stone walls crumbled; dirt swallowed up what had been a humming hospital. The only signs of life were the arrivals of small caretaker convoys, allowed by the Arabs to go up to Scopus under U.S. surveillance, for periods of a month. Bored, lonely and isolated, these tiny garrisons made little impression on Scopus, other than to draw graffiti on the walls, some of them attractive works of art.

Mt. Scopus relieved

Charles Weiss

THE JERUSALEM POST

June 7, 1967

AFTER BITTER FIGHTING that lasted throughout Monday night and well into yesterday, all Jordanian Jerusalem outside the Old City Wall — including the "French Hill" adjacent to Mt. Scopus, Sheikh Jarrah and the road to Mt. Scopus — were in Israeli hands. The garrison on Scopus was relieved after a 24-hour siege.

Mayor Teddy Kollek, in the company of the O.C. Central Command, made a quick tour of Jordanian Jerusalem outside the walls yesterday afternoon.

One soldier said to Mr. Kollek: "We've made your city bigger." His reply: "A bigger headache, you mean."

The attack on the Old City was mounted after one of the heaviest bombardments ever heard by Jerusalemites in their long experience of shellfire. This time, most of the shells and all the bombs fell on the other side. But many still fell in Israel. At the height of the exchange, 25-pounder shells were falling at the rate of two and three a minute in the Musrara and Mea Shearim Quarters.

Israelis dustor round a captured Jordanian jeep on Mt. Scopus.

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No. 9 Bus to Scopus soon running again

Philip Gillon

THE JERUSALEM POST

June 8, 1967

THE OLD HAMKASHER bus to Mount Scopus was the Number Nine — since the Mountain was illegally cut off from contact with Israel by the Jordanians, Hamkasher has scrupulously refrained from giving any route this symbolic number 9. After a trip yesterday to Mount Scopus, I must advise Hamkasher to start dusting their old signs, because they are going to be needed.

Our large group of pressmen was originally scheduled to go to the Old City. We passed the St. George's International Hotel, which had one plate-glass window blown in revealing a magnificent office desk. A very smart, well-dressed Egyptian looked out at the press cars and smiled rather uncertainly out at us. Despite his doubts, he is obviously expecting a tourist boom as a result of recent developments. A number of Israeli soldiers, lounging on the steps of the Hotel, grinned and waved at us.

An M.P. came along the road with a burly, broadshouldered man in an immaculate black suit and white shoes — he was waving a white flag. The M.P. took the flag from him and set about blindfolding him with it. Somewhat to my surprise, the man winked at us, as the blindfolding started, and gave us a thumbs-up sign.

Just beyond the Cleopatra Beauty Parlour we were stopped and told that we would not be able to enter the Old City, after all — there were still snipers at work, and a man had just been shot. So back we turned to take the road to Scopus.

Once again we passed the M.P. and his burly, welldressed captive; far from being blindfolded, he was walking along at a good clip, and was carrying the blindfold serenely in his hand. (He was apparently a diplomat.)

We passed a part of Sheikh Jarrah that had taken a hammering, and then reached the Y.M.C.A. building and playground; all the windows had been blown out, and the lights of the basketball pitch were lying on the ground. Carmel Tours and Orient Express were closed, perhaps for a siesta, but looked as if they could easily resume business at the old stand on a moment's notice. A nearby mosque was completely untouched.

Suddenly, at the side of the road, we saw a very bald man, dead, his trunk twisted, his legs crumpled up under him.

Then we came to Embassy Row, in Sheikh Jarrah — The Turkish Embassy, the British Embassy, Shepherd's Hotel, the American Colony Hotel, the great Hotel Ambassador, and one magnificent stone mansion after the other.

This is as lovely a suburb as I have seen in many a day. A few Israeli soldiers wandered around. No civilians were visible, but on the houses fluttered white handkerchiefs.

Beyond the quarter, above the stretch of open road leading to the peak of Scopus, I noticed a bunker, completely demolished. But otherwise there were few signs of the savage fighting that had liberated Scopus only a few hours before.

The monument to the Australian Imperial Forces of 1915-1918 seems to be completely untouched. Just beyond it, the Hebrew University Medical School, the Hadassah Hospital, and the University buildings are in poor condition, and will need considerable attention.

From the University, we looked breathlessly across Jerusalem the golden—naturally, at that precise moment, the strains of Naomi Shemer's most appropriate of song hits reached to us from somebody's transistor, perhaps due to super-planning by the Army spokesman.

On our way up to the University we were met by Menahem Scharfman, aged 51, who was commander of the convoy police group on Scopus for 2½ years.

We talked to several men who had been in the convoy. There had been 120 of them; for 36 hours they had to endure everything that the Arab Legion could hurl at them, while they waited for reinforcements. They were all calm and soft-spoken, and all used that popular expression, "besoder," to describe the fighting.

Throughout the time that they were under siege, they not only defended themselves, but had also acted as eyes for Israel's artillery and tanks.

Hebrew U., Hadassah flags hoisted on Mount Scopus

Rebecca Shulman, president 1953-56

THE JERUSALEM POST

June 11, 1967

THE FLAG of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem was hoisted on the roof of the Jewish National and University Library on Mount Scopus at 10 a.m. Friday to the strains of "Hatikva." Shortly afterwards the flag of Hadassah was raised on the roof of the Hadassah University Hospital on Mount Scopus.

With the completion of these two brief ceremonies the historic link between Mount Scopus and Israel, severed 19 years ago, was re-established.

The party included the President of the University, Mr. Eliahu Eilath; the Vice-President, Prof. David Amiran; the Rector, Prof. Nathan Rotenstreich; the Director-General of Hadassah, Dr. Kalman J. Mann; Prof. Eli Davis, former Director-General and the immediate successor in this capacity to Dr. Haim Yassky, who had been one of the 78 persons killed in the convoy disaster of April 13, 1948; and Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, Hadassah's special envoy in Israel during the War of Independence.

At the point on the road to Mount Scopus where the convoy was massacred the party left the cars and stood in silence as Dr. Mann recited *kaddish* for the convoy victims.

Moving on to the Hadassah Compound, Dr. Mann vowed to revive the Hospital. "Our activities in medicine will bring healing, teaching and research throughout the Middle East through the gateway that has been opened by Israel's heroic Defence Forces."

Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, President of Hadassah from 1953 to 1956, was in Jerusalem throughout the Six Day War, and was present at the hoisting of the flag on Mount Scopus. In August, 1948 she had sadly announced at a meeting in Jerusalem, "We will have to build anew" — she was one of the first to face up to the loss of Mount Scopus. Now, in 1967, as she helped to raise the flag, she used the same phrase — but in a different and more joyful context.

HOME AGAIN

CHARLOTTE JACOBSON and Lola Kramarsky rushed to Jerusalem on the first available plane. Sadly they saw the high price Israel had paid for victory — the 1,000 wounded in the hospital. But they were sustained by the high morale of the men. And they were pleased to see that the emergency supplies had all arrived in good order. Then they went up to Mount Scopus.

Anybody other than a Hadassah woman might have been completely dismayed and overwhelmed by the desolate appearance of a building, with its walls shattered, rusted piping hanging overhead, the floors filled with fallen plaster, building blocks, broken ceramics, dirt. A first reaction might well have been that recovery and rehabilitation were impossible, that the entire site should be bulldozed.

Hadassah had other ideas. At the time Jerusalem was full of young volunteers from the Western world, who had rushed to Israel before, during and after the Six Day War, anxious to express their identification with the Jewish people in their hour of peril.

Many of these volunteers agreed to live in the mess that was Mt. Scopus, and to undertake a massive clean-up job there. A Jerusalem Post correspondent compared their task to that envisaged by the Walrus and the Carpenter in "Alice in Wonderland."

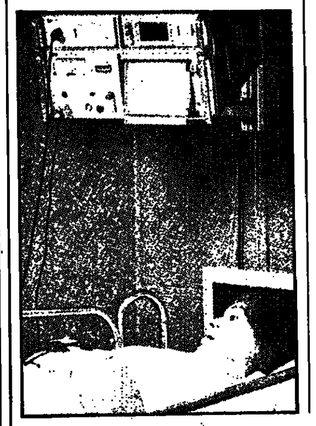
But the volunteers cleared the rubbish, tidied up the building, tamed the wilderness outside into a garden. They had many problems, but they brought order into chaos, and their dedicated labours will never be forgotten.

Hadassah meanwhile, in consultation with the Ministry of Health, was considering how the renascent hospital could best be used in the interests of the Jews and Arabs living in Jerusalem. This decision was a very complex and difficult one to make, and required considerable thought and research.

But work began on two buildings almost at once. The School of Occupational Therapy, run jointly by Hadassah, the Ministry of Health, Kupat Holim (the Sick Fund of the Histadrut, the General Federation of Labour) and Malben, was in dire need of a new home. Part of the former Nurses' Home was converted into the Edith and James Ross Building, housing the School, which moved to Mt. Scopus in 1970.

Another urgent requirement, particularly after the Six Day War, was for some kind of hostel housing American youngsters on youth programmes in Israel. Through its youth movement, Hashachar (The Dawn), Hadassah provides for thousands of young American Jews between the ages of nine and 26. The Hadassah-Riklis Youth Centre on Mount Scopus, in the other part of the former Nurses' Building, also finished in 1970, enables 120 youngsters to stay in Israel for various periods.

AN ELECTRO-CARDIOGRAM (E.C.G.) FOR THE FETUS IN HIS MOTHER'S WOMB DURING BIRTH



Hewlett Packard is marketing, for the first time in Israel, a brand new unit that electrically records the fetus' heart movements in his mother's womb. There is no need to insert electrodes into the womb. A special sub-unit, HP's Cardio-Toco-Graph, is already operating successfully in several hospitals in Israel. No need to purchase an entire system; only to add a small unit to the existing one. It's a new innovation in Israel.

The electrodes are feather-light and do not, in any way, disturb the mother even when attached to her abdomen for several hours.

The Cardio-Toco-Graph follows the fetus' movements during birth. The unit receives the fetus' heartbeat and records it on a graph. Thus it is possible to simultaneously follow and record, with the aid of the electrodes and an electro-mechanic transducer, the fetus' heartbeat and the womb's contractions during birth. Naturally, the resulting pressure in the mother's womb during birth might hurt the fetus. Thus the combined recording of its heartbeat and the mother's labor pains can immediately show whether the fetus is suffering, or is in danger - i.e.: When its heartbeat slows down, not as a result of the mother's labor, it is a sign that the fetus is in danger.

A great aid to doctors and nurses, this unit has several accessories through which additional information may be acquired.

* A Graph of the electrical activity of the fetus' heart on a T.V. screen.
* Recording of the fetus' heart Electrical activity on a paper graph.
* Recording of the womb's pressure.

This unit, together with other equipment manufactured by Hewlett Packard will successfully operate in Hadassah Ein Karem Hospital. We, Motorola Israel Ltd., are taking this opportunity to wish the new Hadassah Hospital continued success in all its future endeavours.

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Scopus Hospital restored

Charlotte Jacobson receives the keys from Menahem Scharfman, the "King of the Hill."

THE JERUSALEM POST

June 22, 1967

THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT of Hadassah, Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, received the keys of her organization's Mount Scopus hospital yesterday from a representative of the authorities. Hadassah had been deprived of the use of the hospital for the 19 years Mt. Scopus had been cut off. Mrs. Jacobson announced that the hospital would be put to use as soon as possible as a rehabilitation centre for people of all creeds and nationalities.

She said that the buildings would be used to rehabilitate not only those wounded in the recent war, but "all who may need help in their return to productive life."

Mrs. Jacobson pledged the determination of Hadassah's 318,000 members to get the building functioning in record time.

An inspection revealed extensive internal damage and dilapidation, but the solid stone structure seems to have withstood the ravages of war and neglect.

The trees in the gardens between the nurses' quarters and the hospital have flourished. Dusty winds tore through shattered windows and howled down corridors into what had once been hospital wards, nurses' stations, the dispensary, the library. Veteran doctors and nurses, rushing from maternity room to internal medicine wards to operating theatres, went into nostalgic ecstasies as they recalled the medical achievements of yesteryear. In one room was lying a collection of very competent medical papers written in 1946 by young doctors, bearing such names as M. Rachmilewitz, N. Ehrnefeld, F. Sagher...

Professor Kalman J. Mann, Director-General of the Hadassah Medical Organization, said that he was not deterred by the dilapidation of the premises, as he was sure that he could rely on the spirit of the people of Hadassah, both in Israel and the United States, to reanimate the building.

Parting with the keys, on behalf of the authorities, with manifest relief, was Menahem Scharfman, known to many as "The King of the Hill," because he has headed the 120-strong garrison on Mount Scopus for 30 months.

One note, written in pencil on a wall in 1950, pleads with those, destined some day to bring life and normality back to the building, to remember the lonely little units that garrisoned Mount Scopus during the dark days of isolation.

Lipchitz's Tree of Knowledge

(Left) Mrs. Lola Kramarsky, president 1960-64. (Right) The "Tree of Life."

THE HADASSAH-HEBREW University Medical Centre at Ein Karem is famous, not only because of its manifold contributions to medicine, but also because its synagogue houses the twelve stained glass windows of Marc Chagall, depicting the blessings of Jacob on his twelve sons. Hadassah decided that Mount Scopus should also be embellished by some great work of art.

Jacques Lipchitz, the sculptor, had dreamt for years of a creation, "The Tree of Life," that would depict his vision of Jewish destiny, the crown of all his work. Hadassah approved of his sketches.

Unfortunately, Lipchitz died before he had finished the statue. He had already completed seven manquettes, one of them several feet high. Mrs. Siegfried Kramarsky, who was National President of Hadassah in 1960, has investigated whether the statue can be finished and executed by others, and still be recognized as a Lipchitz. Experts agree that it will be so recognized.

We congratulate the doctors, nurses and staff of the

Hadassah Medical Organization

on the years of selfless devotion to healing the sick.

The re-opening and return to Mount Scopus will, we are sure, contribute to the extension of your excellent work in the field of medicine, to the benefit of humanity.

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REBUILDING PAINS

Charlotte Jacobson

IN JUNE 1967, as National President of Hadassah, I went to Jerusalem with Mrs. Siegfried Kramarsky, the Hadassah Medical Organization Chairman, to take possession once more of our hospital on Mount Scopus. It came almost as a six-year birthday gift, for it was in June 1961 that the Hadassah Medical Centre at Ein Karem was opened.

I will never forget the weed-choked paths, the desolate buildings, the atmosphere of waste and loneliness.

In true Zionist spirit, Hadassah vowed to return its Mount Scopus hospital to its former glory. We chose to cherish the old rather than destroy. But hospital buildings do not rise overnight and it takes many years of work, countless meetings and vast sums of money to rebuild, to re-equip and to add twice as much as the former space. Most of all it took faith and determination.

The original buildings designed by the late Eric Mendelsohn were magnificent and functional at the time, but there had been a medical revolution since 1939. The improvements and additional buildings by Yaacov Rechter have created a modern medical complex that is worthy of the uniqueness of the site. It combines the practical with the visionary, and it will certainly be a worthy partner to the Ein Karem centre.

The new Hadassah University Hospital on Mount Scopus will contain spacious rooms for patients, the latest laboratory equipment for research, teaching rooms, ample waiting areas for visitors, comfortable offices for doctors and staff. The new Rehabilitation Centre provides every kind of facility including special gymnastic rooms, therapeutic pools and special elevators and ramps. It has its own easily accessible garden where patients can relax while enjoying the superb view of the Dead Sea.

Wherever possible we have used Israel construction materials and equipment in this project which has brought employment to thousands of Israel contractors and manufacturers and workers.

There are gardens and green areas everywhere. One of the most impressive is the Memorial Garden dedicated to Dr. Haim Yassky and all those who died in the Scopus convoy of 1948.

Soon to be completed, is the beautiful Information Centre with its cafeteria for visitors, large lecture hall for tourists, offices for Ya'al and a beautiful Henrietta Szold Memorial Room, where at long last, Hadassah will be able to house the mementos of its revered founder. A small, beautiful synagogue will serve as a house of prayer and as a place where people can relax in quiet meditation.

The planning and erecting of a Medical Centre is one of the noblest activities in which an organization can be involved. When it is completed, it is a living, creative force filled with service to humanity. Every square foot is precious. But alas! Every square foot is also expensive.

To Hadassah members the quotations from Haggai seem symbolic:

"The glory of this latter house shall be greater than that of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts, and in this place I will give peace.

"Who is left among you — that saw this house in its former glory and how do you see it now."

Haggai 2.9

The Years Ahead

Faye L. Schenk

WHEN HADASSAH descended from Mount Scopus after the War of Independence in 1948, the silent vow was made that some day we would return. Even as we built and then occupied our great medical facility in Ein Karem in 1961, we knew that the brave people of Israel would one day retrieve the Mountain — and it was done in 1967. From the moment that the key to our buildings on Mount Scopus was handed back to us, Hadassah began laying its plans for rebuilding. The concept at the outset was to re-establish a hospital that would serve the medical needs of a united Jerusalem as an extension of the greatly expanded main centre at Ein Karem.

We could use the analogy of mother-and-child relationship — Mount Scopus an offshoot — the issue of Ein Karem — sturdy enough to stand on its own feet, yet related to and interrelated with the main Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at Ein Karem.

A hospital requires certain basic departments to insure its viability. It must have Outpatient Departments and a fully equipped Emergency Department. Again basic are Internal Medicine, General Surgery, Pediatrics, Obstetrics, X-Ray, and Gynaecology. These Mount Scopus will have.

Blood will be analyzed, but the Blood Bank at Ein Karem will be the central source of supply for rare and special types.

Our first inclination upon the restoration of Mount Scopus was to build a complete Rehabilitation facility there, even before the decision came to build a general hospital. We have been true to this original plan. The Rehabilitation Pavilion is a self-contained unit. It is Hadassah's answer to the cruel limitations imposed by physical disabilities — due to injury or disease. The answer spells extension of a productive period of life.

Faye Schenk, president 1968-72, with the bronze map of Hadassah chapters.

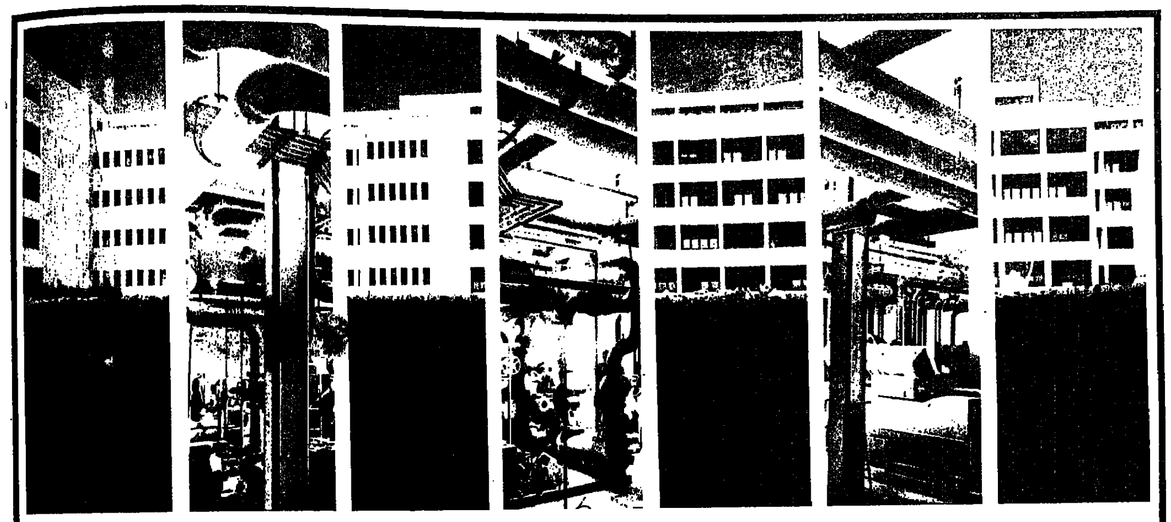
There will be a medical and lay administrator of Mount Scopus, under the Director-General of the Hadassah Medical Organization, who will work with a Joint Board of Management in the interest of both institutions.

Mount Scopus will be set up in a special way: It will be a regional hospital, serving Moslem and Christian citizens in Jerusalem and the surrounding area and Jews in the new suburbs of the Holy City. They will have their primary health care provided by family physicians working in the community, but they will also be members of the Department of Internal Medicine. Their more specialized needs will be treated in the Outpatient Clinics and hospital wards.

The new hospital will not only expand Hadassah's curative services to the communities of Jerusalem and its environs, it will also add teaching facilities for medical students. It will provide work for new immigrant doctors and research possibilities will be greatly augmented by it being a regional hospital. Experiments can be extended by clinical and epidemiological studies outside the hospital walls to the community and its health problems, as these affect the individual, the family and the community as a whole.

Thus, the two different medical institutions — independent yet interdependent — have a single thought: to provide the best kind of medical service. Whether at Mount Scopus or at Ein Karem, the patient is a charge of the Hadassah Medical Organization — a most prestigious name in hospital care.

Hadassah wishes to express its gratitude to the Hamashbir Lazarchan department store, Jerusalem, for exhibiting a Hadassah display throughout the week of the Hadassah Scopus Hospital dedication conference. Hadassah also thanks the Jerusalem Merchants Association for extending shopping hours to enable delegates to shop in the late evenings.



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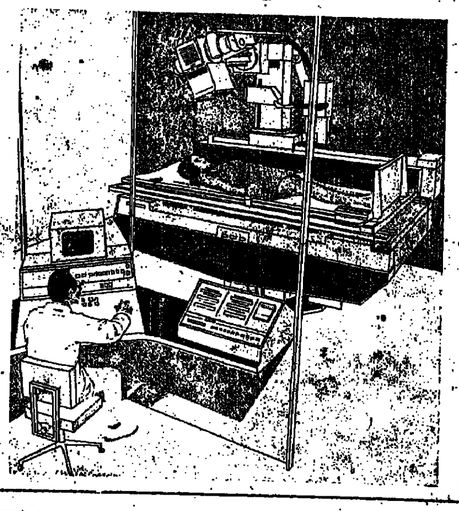

To the Hadassah Medical Organization

Congratulations

on the re-dedication of the Hospital on Mount Scopus.

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THE MEDICAL REVOLUTION

(Left) *Professor Kalman J. Mann,* (Above, right) *Dr. Jack Karpas and* (Below, right) *Dr. Uri Khassis.*

Kalman J. Mann

THE PAST THREE decades have witnessed great changes in Health and Disease. These changes can be seen in the concept of "Man"; in the concept of "Environment"; in the image of Disease; in the advance of physical, medical, behavioral and social sciences; in the concepts of Health and Health Care; and in the Organization and Administration of Health Care services.

"Man," the main customer of health care, embraces not only the individual but also the group and the community. It includes the care of the pregnant mothers, infants, school-children, students, workers and army groups. It embraces the health care of families and communities.

"Environment" — the second customer of health care — includes not only the physical environment that surrounds Man, but also his psychological and social one. The interaction between Man's inner biological environment and his external, physical, social and psychological environment, is a major factor in health and disease.

"The Image of Disease" has undergone a radical change. Malnutrition and infections are no longer the main causes of morbidity and mortality. In their stead we now face genetic causes of ill-health; toxic manifestations to therapeutically administered drugs; malignant diseases; diseases arising out of degenerative changes in vital organs; and psycho-social causes of ill-health.

The advance in physical, medical, behavioral and social sciences has changed the diagnostic and therapeutic patterns of health care.

The concept of "Health" has extended to include not only physical but also psychological and social case; whilst the concept of "Health Care" embraces not only diagnostic and curative aspects but also the prevention of disease and the rehabilitation of the patient to maximal productive life.

The Organization of Health Care services has become society's responsibility which exercises this responsibility by means of a National Health authority working through Regional Health authorities, implementing health care through a comprehensive network of regional health services.

These changes have had a marked influence on the evolution of Hadassah's health services:

Special departments have been established to take care of "Man" in its widest meaning: Mother and Child Health; School Child Health; Student Health; Workers' Health; Family Health and Community Health departments;

Specific units have been provided to handle problems of Environmental Health;

New departments were created to handle the changes in the image of disease, such as departments of genetics; clinical pharmacology, and oncology, cardiovascular services, nephrological services, acute care units and others;

The progress that has taken place in physical, medical, behavioral and social sciences was applied to the diagnostic and therapeutic procedures used in the hospital and its outpatient clinics. This meant the provision of adequate physical facilities, equipment and highly trained personnel in the many medical and surgical specialties.

The creation of the departments of psychiatry, social work and social medicine has enabled Hadassah to provide health care services to patients suffering not only from physical but also from psychological and social pathology.

Likewise, the establishment of the Division of Public Health with its departments of nutrition, health education, social medicine and epidemiology, has shifted the emphasis to the prevention of disease; whilst the extension of the Department of Rehabilitation to one of the major departments in Hadassah has demonstrated the extreme importance of rehabilitation in a modern world with trauma and degenerative diseases depleting the physical and psychological resources of the patient.

Hadassah's services were thus continuously being remoulded to meet the changing face of medicine and the changing needs of the population. Services were being extended, deepened and remoulded so that they could serve their healing, teaching and research responsibilities to patient, student and research worker.

Today Hadassah is dedicating one more such service — that of its hospital on Mount Scopus.

Together with the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre to the West of Jerusalem, it will form a powerful instrument of Health which will serve Man, irrespective of his race, creed or nationality; which will serve Israel and its neighbours in bringing health and peace to the region.

We extend best wishes
to the

Hadassah Medical Organization

on the historic dedication
of the Hadassah University Hospital
on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem

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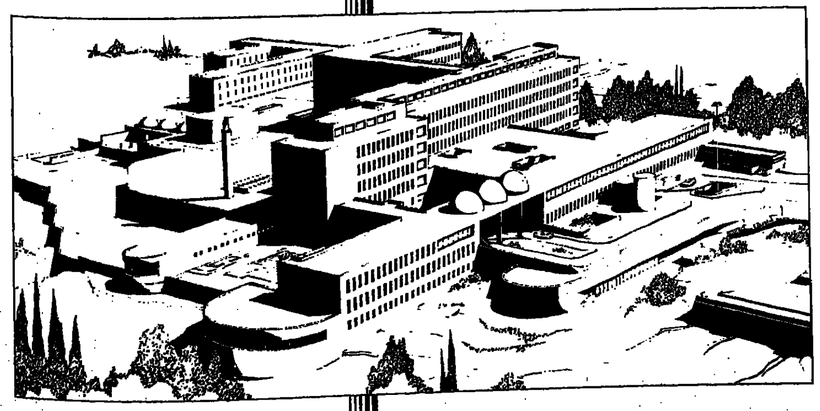

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